O. ramosissima. It results in the production of flat, cockscomb-like joints, which are similarly proliferous, never, so far as I have seen, reverting to the cylindrical shape. Such forms are greatly esteemed by cactus fanciers, who propagate them under the name of "cristate varieties." They have similar fasciated specimens of the cactus-like cylindrical Euphorbias.

San Bernardino, California.

THE PILEATE POLYPORACEAE OF CENTRAL MAINE

By William A. Murrill

The following list of pileate polypores is compiled from the records of my collections in Maine during August and September, 1905. The specimens are at the New York Botanical Garden. A list of stations and their corresponding collection numbers follows the list of fungi:

Subfamily Polyporeae

Antrodia mollis (Sommerf.) Karst. *2009.*

Bjerkandera adusta (Willd.) Karst. *1900, 2182.* Common.

Bjerkandera fumosa (Pers.) Karst. *1790.*

Coltricia perennis (L.) Murr. *1997, 2179, 2283, 2389.* Common.

Coriolus abietinus (Dicks.) Quél. *2672, 2673, 2674.* Common.

Coriolus nigromarginatus (Schw.) Murr. *2280.* Common on deciduous wood. This specimen grew on a white-cedar stump.

Coriolus pargamenus (Fr.) Pat. *1780, 1899, 2181.* Common.

Coriolus planellus Murr. *1906, 2187.*

Coriolus pubescens (Schum.) Murr. *1902, 2173, 2174, 2282, 2536, 2670.* Common.

Coriolus versicolor (L.) Quél. *1910, 2180, 2186.* Common.

Hexagona alveolaris (DC.) Murr. *2528.* Common.

Inonotus perplexus (Peck) Murr. *1901.*

Inonotus radiatus (Sowerby) Karst. *1917, 2534.*

Irpiciporus Tulipiferae (Schw.) Murr. *1750.* Common.

Ischnoderma fuliginosum (Scop.) Murr. *2527, 2677.* The latter collection is a fine specimen on dead hemlock.

Phaeolus sistotremoides (Alb. & Schw.) Murr. *1792.* Common.

Polyporus elegans (Bull.) Fr. *1993, 1994.* Common.

Polyporus fagicola sp. nov.

Pileus orbicular, convex to plane, umbilicate, 4–5 cm. × 0.1–0.3 cm.; surface smooth, pale-avellaneous, ornamented with tufts of innate fibrils, which are larger and darker nearer the center and somewhat radiately and imbricately arranged; margin very sharp, slightly decurved, regular in outline, not ciliate: context thin, fibrous, white; tubes milk-white, decurrent, favoloid, 1–2 to a mm., edges very thin, fimbriatulate: spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, 3–4 μ × 6–7 μ: stipe central, solid, thick, nearly equal, concolorous, conspicuously hispid, especially near the base, 2 cm. long, 1 cm. thick.

2539 (type). This plant was found on the top of a fallen decorticated beech log, in heavy mixed woods on the slope of Boarstone Mountain, Piscataquis Co., September 14, 1905. It has the habit of *Polyporus Polyporus.*

Polyporus fissus Berk. *1784, 2178, 2530, 2669, 2675.* The last specimens were collected on a dead balsam-fir log.

Polyporus Polyporus (Retz) Murr. *2175, 2176, 2177.*

Poronidulus conchifer (Schw.) Murr. *1782, 1998.* Common on white elm.

Pycnoporus cinnabarinus (Jacq.) Karst. *1896.*

Spongipellis borealis (Fr.) Pat. *2676.* This grew on balsam fir.

Spongipellis galactinus (Berk.) Pat. *2014.* Seen only once, but then in great abundance, covering the inside of a large white-elm stump.

Tyromyces. [See a later article in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club.]

Subfamily Fomiteae

Elfvingia fomentaria (L.) Murr. *1903, 1793.* Common.

Elfvingia megaloma (Lév.) Murr. *1800.* Common.

Fomes populinus (Schum.) Cooke. *1742, 1905, 1999, 2526.* All on red maple.

Fomes roseus (Alb. & Schw.) Cooke. *1797, 2386, 2532, 2533.* Common.

Fomes scutellatus (Schw.) Cooke. *1751, 1904, 2183.* Common on alder.

Fomes ungulatus (Schaeff.) Sacc. *1789, 2387, 2535.* Common on conifers. The last two collections were on sugar maple and birch respectively.

Ganoderma Tsugae Murr. *2529.* Common on hemlock.

Porodaedalea Pini (Thore) Murr. *2538.* This is the thin form on spruce.

Pyropolyporus igniarius (L.) Murr. *1791, 1911.* On white elm and red maple.

Pyropolyporus igniarius nigricans (Fr.) Murr. *1743.* Common on birch.

Subfamily Agariceae

Agaricus confragosus (Bolt.) Murr. *1781.*

Cerrena unicolor (Bull.) Murr. *1778, 1909, 1995, 2184, 2281, 2531.* Common.

Glocophyllum hirsutum (Schaeff.) Murr. *1788, 1992, 2185.* Common.

Lenzites betulina (L.) Fr. *1779, 2279.* Common on deciduous wood. The latter collection was made on a white-cedar stump.

List of Camps with corresponding Collection Numbers

Number of camp	Location of camp	Collection numbers
1.	Near Costigan, Penobscot Co.	1742–1768
3.	Near Passadumkeag, Penobscot Co.	1769–1827
5.	Medford township, Piscataquis Co.	1829–1927
6.	At the mouth of Pleasant River, Piscataquis Co.	1928–2004
7.	Below Milo, Piscataquis Co.	2005–2010
8.	A mile above Milo, Piscataquis Co.	2015–2213
9.	West of Sebec Village, Piscataquis Co.	2214–2290
10.	A mile west of Greely's Landing, Piscataquis Co.	2291–2401
11.	Willimantic, Piscataquis Co.	2012–2014
12.	Boarstone Mountain, Piscataquis Co.	2402–2551

13. Head of Sebec Lake, Piscataquis Co. 2552–2677

No. 1828 was collected at camp 4, near Maxfield, and no. 2011 at Howland.

New York Botanical Garden.

REVIEWS

Keller and Brown's Flora of Philadelphia*

This handbook, based chiefly upon data patiently gathered during many years by the members of the Philadelphia Botanical Club and their friends, should provide a marked stimulus to further study of the flora of the district of which Philadelphia is the center. The species enumerated are not described, but a full system of keys permits fairly accurate determinations in the field without the use of a more cumbrous text-book, while in each case there is a reference to the page of Britton's Manual where a description may be found. Recent work upon *Crataegus* has compelled special treatment of this genus, and the key to the eighty-five species has been prepared by Mr. B. H. Smith.

In general plan this volume resembles strikingly Porter's Flora of Pennsylvania, published about two years ago ; it includes within its scope, however, the plants of the southeastern portion only of Pennsylvania, and in addition those of northern Delaware and of the southern two-thirds of New Jersey. The two books are worthy models for future ones of their class. There is nothing relating to geographical distribution nor to ecological conditions within the region, but an omission of this kind causes no regret in the case of a work with such an artificial geographical limit and such a definite purpose as a field manual.

The thin paper used is so transparent as to interfere with the clearness of the text. However, lightness and compactness are of importance in a flora intended for use in the field, and in this instance a book of 368 octavo pages has been reduced to half an inch in thickness and a pound in weight. Typographical errors seem to be fewer than might reasonably be expected.

* Keller, Ida A., and Brown, Stewardson. Handbook of the Flora of Philadelphia and Vicinity. Pp. viii + 360. Philadelphia, 1905. (For sale by Stewardson Brown, Acad. of Natural Sciences, Logan Square, Philadelphia. $2.00 net ; by mail, $2.10.)